CLIMATE-SOIL-FRUITS.

Ochrespendence of The N. Y. Tribune. SALEM, Oregon, March 26 1853. SALEN, Cregori, According to the Calmate bere, but in the States also, to write a description of the Calmate Sed, Fruits Acc, of Oregon; and billeving your paper as good or perhaps, the best in the United States, I herewith sent you the

following, if you think it worthy.

ALBERT F. DAVIDSON. Yerm, Are.

OREGON AS IT IS.

Oregon is coming. But yesterday, and we were fighting our way over the Plains; to-day, we are makmg farms, houses, barne, orchards, and wide-extending fields. To-day, we are a Territory; to morrow, we shall be a State. We have reclaimed a country from wildness, and have made it teem with every comfort ard lexury of civilization. Our people breathe the breath of "energy." Nothing can keep us back; we are "enward and ferward." Fearlessly meeting d filenities; boldly overwhelming all opposition, let is come frem what quarter it may. With the great Pacific or our west, with its numerous islands, China, &c , to buy our products, and to create a commerce; the Golder State south; the Rocky Mountains east, and our eister, Washington, north. What an extent of courtry! What various scenes-high mountains, rugged bille, prairies, valleys, forcets, sprioge, and -- but enough. The best is yet to come. We are knocking at the door of Congress for admission as a State-Free State! Yes, not like poor, "bleeding Kansas; but with a Constitution not forced on us. No, we have chosen for ourselves. No President, no Administration has gagged us, her cheked us down till our ackered at mach have spewed the vile stuff from them! O Kapene: then will be remembered.

CLIMATE OF OREGON. Oregon here singular climate - a very irregular one. We have but two seasons—the me', in Winter and Spring, the dry, in Summer and Fal'. The wet season Spring, the dry, in Summer and Fal. The wet season is clearly, foggy, damp, drizzly, with a south wind. The seuth wind brings cauds, foggand rain. The rain is generally not heavy; sometimes it pure; sometimes lighters, and, consequently, thunders sometimes. The atmosphere is very pure, and there are no vapors to hum up; the folks above, therefore, have nothing to quarrelabout. There is no march malaria either. Once in a while, the wind pops round to the north, in Winter; then we have show, add and sleet; the ground freezes, the waters freeze, the boys skate, we nut on our cloaks and the fire freeze. beye shate, we put on our cloaks and the fire feel good. Our climate varies with the altitude. In the valleys, the flowers are blooming—on the fulls, it is cook and the breeze is fresh—and high above us the mountains have on their Winter's night-cap. What a singular country! Here it is warm; there it is cook; you car, all rnow. When it is wet here,

The dry season is pleasant. The north wind thaws meetly now, and as the south wind brings wet, the north wind brings dry. Occasionally, we have rain during the dry season, in June er July. Occasionally, we have dry weather in December and January, but more frequently in February. There is, however, no certainty in our seasons save when it is the wet season you may expect rain, and you will be apt to get it too.
The same of the dry resson. When we have no north
wind in Winter, graces grows; flowers are often
seen in February, and strawberries in March: but it Spring follow. The south wind is our salvation in Winter; and the north wind in Summar keeps the air cool and pure. So much for climate. Now for the SOIL OF OREGON.

This is a more difficult task; for there is every kind, sort and description here. We will divide the soils into three kinds—the hill or red-yellow soil, the prairie or dark brown soil, the black or bottom soil. And first of the hill soil.

There is no fact more firmly established than that

There is no fact more firmly established than that soil is decomposed rocks commingled with vegetable and animal matter, and that the richness of the soil depends in a great measure on the kinds of rocks which have formed if. Our hill soil is composed of silica, alumina, magnesia and iron. Silica and iron are very abundant—too much so. We have to counteract their influence by manures, especially for some kinds of fruit-trees. Lime, unfortunately for us, is very scarce. Hydrate of iron abounds in our hill lad, particularly in the valleys. Silicious, aluminous and alluvial mails are found all through our hills. Bog manganese pervades our low land, and alluvial mark beneath it in large quantities. There are some naces of infusoria in those rich, to a flats, where, no doubt, water circe stood or lakes were. Hydrate of iron is a curse in one respect—it sticks to our plows, so that plewing is tolkome. If there was more congluerate or sandstene, it would counteract this influence and make the soil better. There are many bowlders, or erraile blocks, he doubt brought here during the glacit-requeous period; and are generally gray-warks and granke, very seldom conglumerate. There are not enough of them to have had much influence in forming the glacit-requeous period; and are generally gray-warks and granke, very seldom conglumerate. There are not enough of them to have had much influence in forming the glacit requestion. are not enough of them to have had much influence in forming the roll. The hill soil is light, looss, very n cliew and quite rich, and is from one to three feet deep. It is hable to dry out, unless deeply plowed, and often too. It is only second-rate land, except for finit-trees, as they do not Winter-kill nor are injured by frest. The hills exhibit volcanic action.

for finit-trees, as they do not Winter-kill nor are injured by frest. The hills exhibit volcame action. Old pieces of lava, scoria and cinders cover our hills, more or less. Even the very earth looks as if it had been burned, and certainly has been. That the elements had "terrible war" here, is clear. The stoos or rocks of our hills are basaltic, rock mail and bowlers; and in some places gray sands me on the sides of steep, big hills, and are in the tericary strata. Long time ago, when those big snow-peaks, Old Hood, Jefferson, Heien's, Nanai or Namer, and the pretty Three Bisters, who seem to less against, one another like three pretty girls—they are lovely, grand, majestic—but I hate big worde—I say long time ago, when these mountains thundered forth volumes of fire and flame and lave, darkening the heavens and ansking earth, this must have been a glutious country for ing earth, this must have been a glotious country i a blind man, for, if he couldn't see, he could fee! The prairies of this

This real is deficient in none of the elements, eithe crganic or inorganic. Lime is not very plentifully mistributed, but has far more than the hill land, o ving no doubt, to the greater quantity of infastria; for have no doubt that our prairies were once lakes; but even our rich prairies are improved by mannes. Scientific and practical knowledge blended is all we want to become thorough agriculturists and hort

culturists.

Now for the black or bottom soils. Toese are found at the foot of our big bills, on our liftle branches not creeks, and are "black as tar, tich as cream." This is the best land in this country, or indeed in any country. try. It possesses enough of inorganic and more try. It possesses enough of inorganic and more of organic matter than any other soil whatever. Fruittrees, grains, roots, &c., grow extraordinarily well call; and there is not enough of this "cursed" hydrate of incu to make the plow stick stid guan up. One feels comfortable to plow it. I have sixty acres of lead of the black, bottom soil; in it only grow sine feet high, wheat eight—but I don't want to tell any "big yarna."

This black land is calcareous green sand and alaminous man, and is properly allayed soil. Phase are other soils, as white clay soil, gravel soil, and—enough.

Now for

PRUITS OF OREGON.

Here we are. We can heat the world growleg rmi! With 2 and 21 and 22 lb. apples, and 2 and 3 and 4 lb. pears, we "can come in." Yes, Sir, Oregon

and 4 be pears, we "can come in." Yes, Sir, Oregan for fruit, forever! Oregon is a young orchard; and fruit-growing will be our future business.

These kinds of apples requiring much lime, phosphates, &c., do not do so well as those requiring less. The Green Newtown is almost a failure: the Yellow Newtown Escous Shitzerless. Red. Line 1 Com. phates, S.C., co not do to well as those requiring less. The Green Newtown is almost a failure: the Yellow Newtown, Esopus Spitzenberg, Rhode-Island Greening, Peck's pleasant, and some others, do only mode-rately well on our natural scale; but when the proper elements are applied, they grow vigorously and produce fine apples. These trees require much line or boose, bott-dux, nabee and manure, as well as very rich, dry land, and good cultivation. The best apples for market, to rell, to eat, to keep, are the Yellow Nawtown, White Winter Pearintin, and the Wine Sep.

The Esopus Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Monanto, Yandervere, Northern Spy, Lady apple, yellow Baldiderer, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Mother apple, Raybury Russet, Rhode-Island Greening, and some others, are all very good; but, all things taken into consuleration, not equal to the Wine Sep, white Winter Pearintin, and Yellow Newtown. The Yellow Newtown heeps till July, and even September, and is very high-

main, and Yellow Newtywn. The Yellow Newtywn, theeps till July, and even September, and is very high flavored. The Wine Sap keeps till May or June and though not of high flavor, yet its good table and kitchen qualities, is fine cider qualities, is shard hood as a tree, its five bearing qualities and its good shipping qualities, all make it one of the keat. The White Winter Pearmsin is a most magnificent applicance every good quality needed in an applic. Its addition to these three, the Northern Soy, the Genaling and Lady apple, may be considered as a ming that tion to these three, the Northern Spy, the Genature and Lady apple, may be considered as a roug the best; as they are fice keepers, fice beavers, very hir dy, suit our climate and soil, bear shipping, and selected y. These ax apples fid the measure. Why have more? Why barden our land with any out the best? When an apple has every good garily brecommend it, when it suits your soil, your climate, as brings in the "yellow boys," what more do you want. When an apple brings the "stiff plenticity too, not that enough? Why have so many knads, then "Tie folly. The apple that fetches me the most dyllar is my apple for I have decovered that the dollar is

is my apple. It I have decovered that the dollar is complety, and has an almograty influence too.

There are about 100 or more kieds of apples here, and if eight-belies of them could be swept out at occasively, it would be of immerse benefit to out had.

Or Sommer apples, the Early Harvest, Yellov Row and Red As randon, are the best. Of Autumn, the Graverstein Rambo and Porter. There are many others grown, but there are the best, and way in ref. The Early Harvest is a most splendid apple, but the trees are concevhattereder. Una you best the Graverstein I can excite to the least property. How my mouth waters "My kingdom for a Gravenstein!" I gave out this season to a pretty "gal," and what side the 60. She dolled kies me! only—she did—that's all. Who wouldn't rake apples? They fatch the deliars and plears the women—two important things.

Of Peaches. These do not, as a general thing, do well here. Efter our coul, frosty Springs and dry Summers, or our coil or coil rights do not suit them, or cive they are of a degenerale stock—I don't know which—perhaps a little of both. At the foot of our by tills, in alluviat mark soil, they grow quite well. We are getting kinds, however, that do not blight or coil, or Winter kill.

Of Plams. These do remarks block—I had a way in

out, or Winter kill.

Of Plams. These do remarkably well; such as the Jeffersor. Washington, Cose Golden Drop, &c.; in fact the best, biggest, richest and most laxurious plums the world ever saw, grow in Oregon.

Of Apricots. These Winter kill—die early. On

Of Apprects. These Winter kill—die early. On plam stocks they grow better.

Of Almonds. These grow finely—bear well—but are kinetimes killed by frosts, as they bloom early. We have them now in full bloom. They contrast beautifally with you old meuntain with its head all "heary and white."

I say so sgain. What laud or country can beat Walling's pound pear?—pound pear? Ay, ay Sir. "A four-pound pear!" Heat it if you can. The kind is the pound, but the pear is a four-pounder. We have grown not only large pears, but have grown them of fite flavor—rich, melting, buttery, aromafic, &c. Give me a Seck-l, a Bartlett, or Winter Nells, and you may sup your wine, drink your milk or ear your honey. sep your wine, drink your milk or eat your honey.

Pie is plenty good enough for me!

There are many practical experiments being made

in growing pears and other fruits; for we consider in Oregon that we don't really know the how or the why till we try; and we are therefore going on clowly in the fruit line, but very surely. Fruit works published in the States have been of but little benefit to us here,

the fruit has, but very surely. Fruit works published in the States have been of but little benefit to us here, our soil and of male are so winely different.

Prices of fruit vary succerding to quality. Seedling apples are worth from 11 to 41 or 5 dollars. Second rate improved fruit, from 8 to 12 dollars. First rate improved fruit, from 8 to 12 dollars per bushel. The demand is great and increasing; out we think eventually the supply will be greater than the demand, for the farmers are drapping everything and "inteling in" to the fruit business. This is to be regretted; they will spoil the business; over stock it; and make trains of all kinds high by replecting to grow them. This will be doubly romous. If we would be a great people we should neglect nothing, but firmly and steadily carry along every branch, agricultural, mechanical, nerosatile, &c., as well as pomelogical. Structed as the area, with the great Pacine west, dotted with usuard, the polden State south, to demand not only our applies but our various ofter products, here all this great pacine west, dotted with usuard, the polden State south, to demand not only our applies but our various ofter products, here all the great pacine west, dotted with usuard, the polden State south, to demand not only our applies but our various ofter products, here all this greatly a together—bit the hall on the head every funct—and we are some to drive it ho re. Freet, Sir, fact. I say it behooves us as a rising State (?) to beldly and energetically "pich in;" but at the same time to both about us and see how we are going to "puch out."

We are certainly a "go-abea?" people, but a little produces wouldn't hurt us a bit. At any rate it wouldn't know a weak of the production, with firm easy of mind, with nonleness of soul, with an unyielding persoverance in the right to say and to di, with a free douetitution, gleriously governing ourselves, what more can we ask? What more can we wish for? What is to prevent us from becoming a happy little country? Nothing but precipitate

from becoming a happy little country? Nothing but precipitate acts on the part of our rulers can shake or break our firm and undaunted front, and this may God avert. When we shall have knocked at the doof Corgress and shall have been admitted as a State, we will gather ourselves together on one of our large and lofty hills—we will bring with us a 325 feet fir-pole—we will, by the aid of our "better halves," have presented us a flag from their own hands, and on it shall be written "Oregon a Free State."

ALBERT F. DAVIDSON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

SALEM, O. T., April 6, 1858. I design, in this letter to answer the inquirie of numerous letters addressed to me from New York and other States, on account of my letter Sth of December, 1857, published in THE TRIBUNE.

I do not wish to be understood as wishing to con-

vey the idea to the public that Oregon is Hearsn. or that all of us in Oregon are Angels. Oregon Territory has an area of 185,000 square miles; most of which is yet inhabited by wild animals and wild and savage red men! The climate, soil, grass, water, timber, minerals, health, and navigation of Oregon invite the people of other countries to comamong us, and help to moid, and build up good society, towns, colleges, steam vessels, mills, factories, &c. Only twelve years ago, and this country was a sort of partnership concern, between the United States and Great Britain. It is true that there has not been such a rush to our shores as has been to California. The gold excitement has attracted to that Sinte thousands of persons who are no benefit, but rather a drawback to her welfare and credit. Of the 45,000 persons in Oregon, almost with us are good. The preemption laws are in ful force with us; and those who arrived here too late to avail themselves of the benefit of the Donation laws, have a right to locate on the public lands by preemption. Land warrants may be paid on pre emption claims at any of the Land offices in Oregon Under the Denation laws for Oregon the old settlers or these who were here prior to December 1, 1850. had a right to 640 acres. If married men, or half that amount if single men over 18 years of age. Those arriving here after December 1, 1850, were cut down to one half the original quantity of land. The country is therefore but thinly scalled here.

In a gration has nearly ceased to arrive in Oregoi except a few by water. The natural increase her does not settle the country very fast; and a great many of the "old settlers" being in debt, and many hers wishing to change their business, the lands here are offered at astomshingly low prices. The white settlers in Oregon are confined to the western belt or section of the Territory, and wes of the Cascade range of mountains, extending to the coast. The principal of all the settlements, and class of all, is the "Great Willamette Valley," commonly called the "Grauary of Oregon," This de lands than my other section of Oregon. Willamette Liver drains this large valley, and is scriptions for a railroad from Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, to Eugene City, at the head of the valley, are now open, and the whole route is easy and practicable for such a road.

The Willamette Valley is capable of producing annually, apples, pears, wheat, outs, pork, cattle torses, lumber, salt, peas, beans, butter, eggs, rye, sugar-case and weel, to the amount of more than \$10,000,000. Mills, towns, schools, mechanics shops, tends and markets, are common all over this valley. And convenient to these points good, landcan be had (mimproved) at from \$1.25 to \$5 pe acre, clear title! Merchants' clerks, wagon acte, clear title: Merchants clerks, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, inachinists, farmers, common laborers, lumber men, school teachers, orchardists, and a small number of "homest professional men," are needed in Oregon, and could find comfortable and profitable homes here. We would wish that the great moral upas in Utah—the Mormons—were re-moved or made buyest and proceeding moved. moved, or made honest and peaceable people, so that endigration might again "set to our shores" by land. I would again repeat that there is no busin or place now in all North America where pomole gots could as agreeably and profitably carage in fruit eniture as in this "great villey. But few bearing apple trees are yet in Oregon; yet the green apples soid in this valley in 1857 brought over half a million of dollars. Green apples cannot be shipped to this coast; they not on the way, or very soon after their arrival at any of our seabour leaves. any of our scaboard towns. California, Sandwich lelands, and mush of Asia, afford a lasting market for our green apples, especially our late keepers. Wheat has averaged \$1.20 per bushel here for ten years past. No section of the United States is better adapted to wheat-growing than Oregon. Cartie. horses, sheep and hogs grow and prosper here, and horses, theep and hogs grow and prosper here, and are very healthy. The tame grasses grow incarriantly in Gregon. The wild clover and native bunching rass grow and prosper here. The verious grasses remain green at the year; and there is but seiden any snow on the ground to prevent stock from feeding on them. A large amount of rain falls in the western belt or portion of Oregon, between the modele of November and 1st of April, annually. This is called the "rainy season," during which the trade-winds drive in pretty severely from the south. There is much cloudy weather, high waters, mud. and sometimes fog, during the rainy season here Frequent had colds and rheumatism to some exten prevail here, owing to wet feet, exposure, and ofter to open and cold houses. Bilious complaints are very rare. Consumptive persons would derive n

benefit from a residence in Western Oregon. The middle region of Oregon, or that part east of the Cascade and west of the Blue Mountains, would be a perfect "Italy" for consumptive persons. Not a foorth part of the rains, cloudy weather, high waters or fogs prevail there that do here. The a is dry and bracing. The volunteers that remained in that region for a year returned fat, healthy and rebust, though many of them were weak-breasted when they sissted on the Indian campaign to that when they started on the Indian campaign to that charming region, in which Dr. Whitman and his frietds tell victims to Catholic intrigue and Indian cruelty in the year 1846. That region of country is now interdicted to white settlers! The Oregon gold mines are, no doubt, very extensive.

If I were an office-seeker here, and wished all men's votes, I would just write, print and say what

other demagegues have said about us. And wher immigrants would arrive here they would find that we can sell as high, make as cute trades, and hold sur own just as well as any people. From this ver-cause many have come to Oregon and been greatly disheartered, and gone again to the States and given us "fits." The laws are more obeyed and respected, general society is better, education is more encouraged, and men's lives and property are more secure here, than in any other Territory of the United States of our age and chance. Money is United States of our age and chance. Money is very plenty, trade is brisk, wages are high, health good, and prospects for Oregon are brightening. plain; and many things are here that are worth oveting and coming after. We have no irresponsible banks, nor their expan

sions and suspensions. Our banks (gold mines) neve suspend. It is not, then, so much upon the strengt of what Oregon is, as what she can be made by th hand of enterprise and wealth, that I would say to all in the United States and Europe who are de sircus of emigrating westwird. Come to this coas and wast your lots among us, and what is objection able in politics, trace, general society and educa tion, help us to amend; and give us credit for what is commerdable, thus awarding to us even-handed justice. We will treat you civilly, and give you great bargains in lands on sale or leases; and you will receive high wages for your labor, time of capital, and will be on an equality with all of us far as your rights and liberties are concerned Slavery is prohibited in Oregon by our organic lay and by our new Constitution. But my sheet is filled, and I must close this present letter. More

THE SOIL AND VEGETATION OF CAL-IFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, May 1, 1858.

California has much very rich soil, and fac more entirely worthless. Two thirds of the surface of the State is made up of high and rugged mountains. The other third, composed of valley land and low hills, includes many large tracts which will never know the plow. The soil in the valleys, near the streams which drain them, is usually of a light sandy leam, and very fertile. Nearly all the rivers overflow their banks in the Winter and Spring, and deposit near their beds a rich mold mixed with sand. Along the bases of the mountains there are numer one large springs, and in the vicinity of these there is light black mold, formed apparently by the decay of vegctable matter on the spot, unmixed with the same which is found on the banks of the rivers. In all the main chorographical divisions of the State there are here and there extremely fertile valleys and portion of valley land where larger crops can be produced than have ever been raised in any other country. The fame of California's mammonth crops of pota toes, cabbages, beets, omons, pumpkins, grapes, wheat, barley and oats is world-wide; but probably the greatness of the produce is not owing so much to the superior fertility of the soil—although it is very rich—as to the warmth of the climate in ter, which favors the growth of vegetation during ten or eleven menths of the year, while the codes of the mornings, nights and evenings during the Summer favors such plants as elsewhere flourish only in higher latitudes. The rich soil is, however,

of deep, except in a few places.
On most of the low hills, and a large portion of the vailey land, at a little distance from the streams, there is a soil of gravel mixed with clay, which vaies in color from a light yellow to a bright red. This gravely city is semetimes fertile, but often more descriving of the name of barren. The gravel barrens do not occupy so much space in the coast ticularly the southern portion of it, in the vicinity of soil of many of the valleys of California, I sha die that of the Salinas River-the largest valley i he ceast mountains. This valley is ninety in long and from eight to fourteen miles wide. valley is composed of three levels or terraces. The first is four miles wide on an average—two miles on each side of the river—of a rich learny, alluvisi soil. From this bottom land a terrace, eleven feet higher, rises abruptly, and occupies about an equal width in the valley. The soil in this terrace is course and less fertile. Beyond this is another ter-race, less regular in hight and witth, and with a soil of course gravel, which produces only stanted wild cats, or the poverty-stricken bunch-grass. In many of the smaller valleys this graveily soil is not

About Tulare Lake there are also considerable tracts covered with an alkaline efflorescence, in many places nearly as white as snow, and clear of all regulation. Many similar alkaline tracts are found in the Colorado Desert, where there are also numerous dales and plans, whose soil bears a great emblacee to weed asias.

Whether the soil of the salt marshes which sur

whether the son of the san minister which say reand the bays of San Francisco, San Pable at Suisan can ever be made valuable for agricultur purposes is a question which has not yet been solve by experiment, there being an abundance of exceent valley land in the State still uncultivated.

lent valley land in the State stid uncaltivated.

I have speken of the high and rugged mountains as occupying two-thirds of the State, but there are other a rions of those mountains, often high up on the resides, where grain and fruit might be raised to great advantage, as has already been done in the vicinity of many of the mining camps.

The indigenous vegetation of California—and I purpose to speak not in the present letter of the imported and cultivated grains, herbs and flowers—is proposed to the country of all less to the wastern

ported and calityated grains, herbs and flowers—is pendiar to the continent. This vegetation, as botanists say, was not introduced by seeds, germs or sprouts from a distant center of creation, but had its first origin on the soil where it now flourishes. Many species of California trees bear a strong resemblance to other species which grow in the Atlantic States and Europe, and they are not the same. We have the property of the content of the species which grow in the States and Europe, and they are not the same. pure, fir, apruee, codar, sycamore, cottonwood, a-pay-tice, yew, almond, borse-chestout, willow, by blackberry, whertheberry, roses, violets, and a gre-multitude of other trees and shrubs, but they at all different in species from the plants known in these names in the Atlantic States and Europe tile many species common there have no kin. The grandest vegetable product of Californ

the mannoth tree of the Sierra Nevada. Legrow-to the hight of 350 and 400 feet, and to a diameter of 30 feet, and is found in but few places and in small groves at a hight of about 4,500 feet above the

Next to the mammaoth tree deserves to be ranked the redwood (Sequoia sempercircus), a large, bean tiful and valuable evergreen, which bears so great for a time supposed to be of the same species. The redwood grows to a hight of nearly or quite 200 feet, and to a diameter of 15 feet. The trunk is struight and often rises more than 100 feet without a hub. The bark is reddish brown in color, and very thick, sometimes S or 10 behes. The wood i red in color, soft, straight grained, free-splitting and extremely durable—so darable that it is said to last for 100 years, either above or below ground. Red-word splits so freely that boards 20 feet long and 8 inches wide are frequently split out with a regular

thickness of three-quarters of an inch. The tree is found only on the plains or mountains near the occan-never on the range of the coast mountains nearest the Sacramento basin, nor on the Sierra Nevada, nor at a greater hight than 2,000 feet above the ocean level. The redwood grows in dense groves which contain an immense amount of timber. Thus, on the plain south-east of Crescent Sity there are hundreds of acres of land, of which every 15 feet square, on an average, supports a tree 3 fee in dismeter and 225 feet high-s statement which may well appear incredible to those whose experience is finited to the sparse forests of the Missis sippi valley. These trees will often furnish twenty sawlegs, each 10 feet long; and I calculated that every acre of this plain would furnish 1,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, which at the low rate of \$15 pe 1,000 would be worth \$15,000, after the work of sawing shall have been done. The redwood stump, after the tree has been cut down, sends forth a number of shoots, two or three of which choke out the others and become large trees, so that a redwood forest is almost inexterminable.

The sugar pine (Pinus Lambertiana) is a magnifi-

cent tree in size, and in form and foliage is perhaps the most graceful and elegant of all the evergreens. It grows 300 feet high, and 12 feet through at the base of the trunk. The wood is white, soft, smoothgrained, free splitting, and in every respect valuable for the common work of the joiner and cabinet-maker. Its lumber, with that of the redwood, supplies in California the place of the white pine in the Atlantic States. It grows only upon the Sierra Ne vada, and, I think, only upon the western slope, ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. Its name is derived from the sugar-like deposit left by the evaporation of the sap which flows through the solid wood or duramen. This deposit, different from the resins secreted by the other pines, has scarcely anygranulated crystalization, a white color, and a taste very much like that of a common article of sugar. The pine-sugar has never been obtained in larger uantities then a few ounces, and will not repay th labor of collecting it for any other purpose than an object of curiosity. The deposit left by the sap of the alburnum, or sap-wood, is a pitch, not sugar.

The Douglass spruce (Pinus Douglasii), the yel-ow pine (Pinus brachyptera) and the white cedar (Libecedrus decurrens) are all large trees, growing more than 200 feet high and 6 or 8 feet through at the butt. The wood is coarse-grained and is no valuable for joiner-work.

The nut pine (Pinus edulis)—so called [from the

fact that its cones contain edible seeds about as large as the kernel of a plum-stone-is found on th foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, and in the coast mountsins near the head of the Sacramento valley ranging from 500 to 2,000 feet above the ocea level. The trunk does not grow up in a straight tall shaft like the other pines, but at about half th hight of the tree divides into a number of branches which take an upward direction. Its foliage is com posed of long, flexible needles of a light green color and in general appearance the tree, seen from a di tance, resembles the willow more than the pin family. This is the tree whose bark is usually se lected by the California woodpecker as a store hous for acorns. He pecks holes in the bark large enough to hold an acorn each, and then he gets his acorn and hammers each into a hole just large and dee enough to hold it fast and protect it from the rain Oftentimes 20 or 30 acorns will be found on square foot of bark, and they will continue good for years. Sometimes they are covered by the hard wood of the tree, and are found deep near its heart by the woodcutter. The nut pine rarely grows to be more than 60 or 80 feet high, and its wood is or

The California white oak is a large, wide-spread ing tree. Within 10 or 15 feet of the ground throws out branches which extend horizontally to great length-sometimes as long as 80 feet. The width of the tree is frequently F20 feet; its high seldom over 75 feet, and its trunk is often 3 feet diameter. It is a very majestic tree; and a grov of them—such as may be sen in many of the va-leys—surpass in beauty the finest parks and wood of the Atlantic States or England. The small twis at the ends of the limbs have a slender, flexib character, resembling or rather exceeding the elm in this respect. Not unfrequently I have seen Cali-fernia oak-trees with so much of the pendent character in their foliage that I have supposed ther must be vines upon them. The beauty of the tree enhanced by a species of gray moss which collect upon the branches and hangs down in long beards, sweeping forth and back in the breeze. The tree is fair to look upon, but it is almost worthless for any other purpose. The trunk is always crooked and hort, and the wood brittle and entirely unfit to be used except for firewood.

The evergreen oak is low and crooked, and rarely exceeds the apple-tree in size, but its wood is toug and can be used for mechanical purposes.

The maderone is a large tree with a bright red bark, as smooth as the bark of the newly-pecied sycamore. The wood is hard and durable, and might be used extensively in the mechanic arts, if it were abundant, but the trees are comparatively scarce. It is the common material for mak-

The California willow, sycamore, bay-tree and cottonwood grow along the banks of rivers and brocks in all parts of the State, and have nothing

pecu iarly noteworthy about them.

The manuzanta is a very common bush which grows to the hight of about 15 feet. It has a hard wood, a bright red bark, and bright green leaves. wood, a bright red bark, and bright green reaves.

It bears a little berry which is edible, and which gives the name to the bush, manzanita, being the Spatish for little apple.

The California horse-chestnut is a bush or low tree, seldem exceeding 15 feet in hight. Its foliage

comes down nearly to the ground, and the genera shape of the tree or bush-for sometimes there one trunk and sometimes many-is nearly a half sphere. The horse-chestnut, manzanita, maderone, and white and evergreen caks are not found more than 1,500 feet above the sea.

The a mond grows wild in the coast mountains in Santa Clara County. A tree called the wild soft-

fee tree, and said to bear a berry much like the true reffee, is found in Calaveras County. A nutmeg tree, whose numers are worthless, is found in Marin and El Dorado Counties. A jumper-tree which bears a great multitude of very fragran flowers, is found about the head-waters of the merican River. Species of the yew, wild p nd degwood are found in several counties on the lerra Nevada. A native walnut is found on the reramento, near its union with the San Joaquin. The redwood is the chief tree on the coast nor

Monterey; the oak in the valleys and foot-hills of he coast range and the Sacramento basin; the si-ar pine and the Douglass spruce in the Sierra No-ada; and the mesquite and cactus in the Colorado Desert.

Edible berries are abundant in some parts of the State, and of excellent kinds. The salmon berry is very abundant about Humboldt Bay, and will prob-ably be introduced into the gardens. The service berry, blackberry, raspberry, whortleberry and strawberry are found in nearly every county north i latitude 35°. A truffle, or a root much resem and in the valleys of the Sierra Nevada. A shru called the joint fur (Ephedra), sometimes used for making tes, is found in Calaveras and Tuolumn Counties. In the valleys of the coast mountains und the yerba buena (the Spanish for "goe herb"), a creeping vine, bearing a little resemblane in its leaf and vine to the strawberry. It has a streng perfame, half-way between peppermint and camphor. The yerba de la vibora (Spanish for ra usilius), is a carrot-like vegetable, and its leave te said to be a specific for the bite of the rattle are said to be a specific for the bite of the rattle-stacke. The Rhus toricodendron, commonly called the poison oak or poison by, is a shrub which grows three or four feet high, alone, or if near a large tree becomes a creeping vine, and grows considerably higher. Its leaves resemble those of a young oak. Its touch is poisonous. The annels or scap-plant rescribes an onion. It makes a lather when rub-bed in water, and is good for washing clothes. There plants are peculiar to California. In the Corido Desert are found the wild sage, the mesquit bush, the numerous species of cactus and gr New-Mexico. Many of the barren mountain of California are covered with grease wood, a worth less little bush which grows about two feet high, and Sourishes only on the most barsen soil. Ot grasses, there is a great variety in California.

Clovers of various kinds are found in the valleys and on the mountains, and they are very nutritious. The wild oat, though not indigenous, does not be long to the cultivated grains, and occupies so large a space in the State that it deserves mention here. The oat was introduced into California by the Mexicans about 1770, and gradually spread, being sown in a natural way by horses and cattle, until now it covers nearly all the uncultivated hills and dales of the coast and the Sacramento valley. Twenty years ago it was acarcely to be seen north of the bay of San Francisco: now it has killed out all the grasses in large districts east and west of the Sacramente In the valley of that river the wild oats grow as densely as they can in any cultivated field, and to a hight of six feet; but the seed is light, and there fore the growth is not so valuable as the cultivated grain. The oats ripen in June; in the Autumn the seeds fall into cracks in the earth caused by the extreme drougth, and there they remain until the raise of Winter come, when they are covered by the swelling of the wet ground.

The wild mustard, which has also sprung from

mported seed, covers thousands upon thousands of acres in the coast counties south of the bay of San Francisco, and has become a great curse to the farmers.

The tule (pronounced too'lay) is a reed which covers all the large tracts of swamp land in the State. It has no leaf, but a plain, round stalk, va-rying from half an inch to an inch and a half at the butt and tapering to a quarter of to inch at the top It is usually not more than 6 feet high, but at the Tulare Lake it grows to 15 and 20 feet.

Of wild flowers, there are a great variety and abundance in California; and they have their different seasons for blooming, so that in the canons, where the soil is always moist, flowers are to be seen in every month. In the Spring-time, the hill sides are frequently covered with flowers, so that their red, blue or yellow color can alone be seen. There is such a variety that I have counted 20 different kinds on a spot not more than 20 feet square. This was in the month of May, in Sonora valley. Many are beautiful, and others have sweet perfume but none can take any high position in the garder Indeed, there is no noteworthy plant indigenous to the State cultivated in our gardens, save the ceon othus, which may be trimmed into any shape. A the Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, for 1850, here was a ceonothus cut in the shape of an armchair! It is covered with blue blossoms from March The appearance of vegetation at different sen-

of the year, as well as its general character, depends greatly upon the climatic influences. The drougth and heat of the California Summer and Autumn dry up all the grasses and herbage upon the hills and open plains, except where the land is swampy or moistened by springs. About the middle of Jun the country begins to turn brown, and a month le ter not one acre of grass or wild oats in a thousand can show the smallest touch of green color; and brown the herbage stays until the coming of the Winter rains, which are at once followed by the new birth of the annual herbage, and the State is again dressed in bright green. This regen eration sometimes comes as early as the 1st of De

cember, and usually before the middle of January.

The Winter is never so cold, unless in the extreme northern part of the State, as to freeze the ground, or to prevent the growth of grass.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, June 5, 1858.

The new statute relating to the crime of murder may be regarded as a successful one, thus far, if the certainty of a minor punishment furnishes a greater guaranty of safety to the community than a very poor chance of the infliction of the highest penalty. Mrs. Gardner, indicted for the murder of her husband at Hingham, and Francis and Miriam Heath, for the murder of their father at Dracut, have been convicted of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced to imprisonment for life. It is quite certain that Mrs. Gardner could not have been convieted under the old law, which made no discrimination between the degrees of murder, and alegether probable that there would also have been a silure in the case of the Heaths. But even if these three criminals had been convicted and sentenced to death, they would not have been hanged, for the public opinion of the State will not tolerate more than an occasional execution. If half the murderers in any one year should be made to suffer death, the people would abolish capital punishment at the very first opportunity afterward. I think that convictions for murder in the first degree will hereafter be extremely rare, and that the gallows will gradu-

ally go out of fashion.

The statute under which Mrs. Gardner and the Heaths were convicted was spoken of by The Cou rier the other day as loosely or clumsily drawn. Perhaps it is. It was originally prepared fifteen or twenty years ago by a commission, consisting of James C. Alvord, Samuel B. Wolcott and another believe Mr. Alvord is responsible for it. He and Mr. Welcott are both dead, and cannot be disturbed by criticism; but the Hon. Caleb Cushing, who adopted their work and reported it to the las House of Representatives, may perhaps feel some what hurt. I also learn that the Judges of the Su preme Court, or some of them, saw it before it w preme Court, or some of them, saw it before it was referred, and that they suggested no alteration in its principal sections, but recommended an additional one concerning the forms of indictment. The law as it stands may, therefore, be considered to have had the benefit of very respectable workmanship and examination. I don't know that it could have had any better, unless it had been sub-

mitted to Fillmore's District-Attorney.

Anniversary week, with its religious and philanthropic meetings, its pleasant feetivals, and its turbulent Anti-Slavery convocations, has passed by, I gave you an account of the most important meetng, viz: that of the Tract Society. Its result was more favorable than ought to have been expected, and proves to be generally agreeable the people. Two classes, only, are dissatisfied—the Huftkers and the extreme Anti-Slavery men. The former ob-ject, because the Society went too far, and the atter, because it did not go far enough. down lower," says one; and "Come up higher, says the other. But lot us be thankful for even w steps upward and in the right direction. After the business meeting of the Tract Society was cor cluded, a public meeting was held in the Tremon Temple. The speakers were mostly of the Anti-Slavery school. The Rev. Dr. Kirk made a very Slavery school. The Rev. Dr. Kirk made a ver unfortunate exhibition of himself. If he is ever pu upon trial for any crime, a very good defense migl made for him on the ground of insanity, the The first confessed that he had purposely stayed away from the business meeting because he did not want to talk. After this confession of cowardice, he proceeded to justify the New-York Publishing Committee, saying that he would "defend them to

the last, in their action," and that " he believed they abhorred and detested the system of Slavery as much as he did, and that was as much as an man could," And, as if this was not ridiculor enough, he then went on to rejoice that the Bosto Society had voted as it had voted—only, "he would have voted to act apart from the New-Yorl "Society." The climax of absurdity was reached when be said, "I would be willing to publish tract "on Slavery, any number of them—of course they would not on the shelves, for we could do nothin with them—but I would do it as a testimony,

the same way that I voted for Fremout, hoping that he would not be elected!" eporter for The Courier, whose work I am making of, here interpolates the word "Sensation. And surely it is no matter of surprise that there was sensation" among Dr. Kirk's hearers. Ensign Stebbins, whose oft-quoted remark "that he was "in favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its being put in force," so perfectly illustrates the character of all pelitical trimmers, has now another illustrious disciple. Dr. Kirk's platform, in favor of Fremont, but opposed to his election, may become equally famous. I heard the reveren Dector a day or two after hold forth at the chare in Winter-treet, and urge ferward the most pow-erful efforts to convert the world to Christianity. But I suppose he was doing this merely "as a tes-timent," and was all the time hoping that the world would not be converted. And, indeed, it is pretty

likely not to be by the preaching and praying of a million such shufflers and compromisers.

I might quote further, and to the same purpose. from Dr. Kirk's speech, but the topic is too poor to justify any more comment.

The Anti-Slavery meetings at the hall of the The Anti-Slavery meetings at the hall of the Mercantile Library Association, in Winter street, were crowded for two days and nights, and were more interesting than usual. Theodore Parker commenced the exercises by a long discourse on the anti-republican character of Slavery. Mr. Parker began, as is usual with him, with the origin of all things, and talked too long about the raceas but his auditors were patient, and finally got well paid their attention, for the largest part of his speed

their attention, for the largest part of his speed was very able and interesting. His positions were criticised in a friendly way by the other speaker, but I think his remarks left a deeper impression and will have a wider influence than those of any other speaker during the sessions of the Convenier. Many good speeches were made. The eulogies pronounced by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips upon the late Ellis Gay Loring were especially worthy of mention.

We have been carefully considering the population of The N. Y. Journal of Commerce to elect Mr. Cheate Governor of this State, and without pledging any very active cooperation in the attempt, we are free to say that we should be glad to see it tried. I presume nobody would be better pleased to see it than Governor Banks himself. A majority of 30,000 over Mr. Choate would be worth more to him than a majority of 40,000 over Mr. Beach. If the entire vote of the State is as large as it was last year, Mr. Banks will probably receive at least 80,600, or Banks will probably receive at least 80,600, er 20,000 more than he received last year. And the not because he is any more popular than he was last year. Perhaps he is not so well liked. But because the American or Gardner party is defined. and three-quarters of its men will go with the Re

publicans. Mr. Choate is personally popular, and a good many men who have no political principles or ideas might take pains to vote for him, who would not vote at all if the contest should be between Banks and Beach. In a close condition of partie it might be an object to put up a man thus personally popular, but public sentiment here is now rapidly approaching unanimity upon certain political questions, and the people have something more important in hand than the gratification of private friendship. So if Mr. Choate wants to run for Gorernor, without running any risk of heior all the state of the control of the con ernor, without running any risk of being elected, he cannot have a better opportunity than will be afforded this year.

Some removals have been made recertly by the Governor, one of which has aroused a stirring con-troversy in the western part of the State. I rear to the removal of Dr. Brooks from the office of Su-

perintendent of the State Alms House at Monson. The Doctor has been in hot water ever since last Winter. During the session of the Legislature has quarreled with one of the Legislative Committees, and not long ago gave offense to a member of the Executive Council, not knowing who and what he was. So he has been made to walk the plank, though he was a supporter of Mr. Banks last Fall. I learn that Gov. Gardner, during one of his excursions to see how matters were getting along, called sions to see how matters were getting along, called to see the Doctor, and finding him disposed to go for Banks, told him it would not help him any, that his place was already promised to Dr. Browsterthe man who has got it—and that he had better keep quiet. But the Doctor persisted, probably not relying implicitly upon Gardner's powers of prophecy. The Governor was always a man of some shrewdness of observation, and perhaps he was right as to the promise to Brewster. If so, the reasons given for Brooks's removal may be only pretexts. Among the minor appointments is that of William Aspinwall of Brookline to be Police Justice. Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Frederick O. Prince of Winchester were the Chairman and Secretary of the Whig State Committee for several yearstwo or three years, I think, after the Whig party went out of existence. If anybody inquired for the Whig party, he was directed to Mr. Aspinwall's or Mr. Prince's office, and if he could catch them both tegether he saw all there was of it. Mr. Princa went to the Democrats last Fall. At any rate, I saw him in the Democratic Convention which ne inated Mr. Osborn of Danvers to run against Mr. Gooch, who now represents the VIIth District in Congress. It may be inferred that Mr. Aspinwal Congress. It may be inferred that Mr. Aspinwal has joined the Republicans, but I do not know how this is. Possibly he still professes to be a Whig, and that the Governor, by giving him an office, has taken one of his steps toward consolidating politics. It is seldom that a whole party can be conciliated by giving an office to one man. One of the Gov-ernor's new Justices in Worcester County is the

Buchanan Postmaster of the town he lives in. Mr. Walcott's case does not excite much observation. His knavery is entirely eclipsed by Lawence & Stone's folly. He says nothing, and it is herefore fair to suppose that the conclusion which he Congressional Committee came to is the correct one, and that he bagged most of the money intrusted to him. I presume that he considered the funds safer in his hands than anywhere else. Many men have been ruined by too sudden accessions to their exchanger, and Walcott, probably thought himself exchequer, and Walcott probably thought himself better able to endure the temptation than the near paid six men \$10,000 apiece, and four of them had been ruined thereby, he would have been in some degree responsible. So he followed the prudent and philanthropic course. The risk he run of ruising himself is generally thought to have been not

worth taking into the account. You have given deserved praise to Mr. Bartlett's book of Familiar Quotations. But I notice one error in his supplement. To Mr. Webster is attributed the phrase, "Sea of up turned facet."

If Mr. Bartlett will turn to page 220 of the first volume of Rob Roy (Parker's Boston edition), is

"I next strained my sys, with equally bad success, these it, among the sea of speturned faces, which bent their eyes so the pulpit as a common center, a could discover the sober subbaness, like physiognomy of Ower." will find the following:

The expression no doubt chang to Mr. Webster's mind while reading Scott; and it is altogether likely that when he used it in 1842, he was not aware where he had heard or read it, even if he was conscious of ever having done either.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO-CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: Parden me for drawing your attention a fee moments to an item in the morning Tarnens of May 31, 1858. Among the correspondence is a letter dated at Chicago, Ill , May 28, 1858, in which notice is takes of the Tremont House in Chicago. I am the widow of the "unfortunate tailor." Its Couch (n.4 Mr. Cruze), lately deceased. The plot of ground on which the Tremost House now stands, Its Couch bought of Mesers. Wastsworth of Chicago. He paid them they price for the property, every dollar. Also, allowing to say, he never wished to buy the lease from the present proprietors of the house. By currecting their property was also because the property of the house. mistakes you will confer a great fav r and made oblige Mrs. Ins Cocca.

New York, June 7, 1858.

FROM HAYTI -By the arrival of the bank Caps Windser from Port-au-Prince we have later sivist from the Is and of Hayti. Business throughout the Island was very dull Accounts from Cape Hayflea to the 12th ult. state that the revolution still continued St. Domingo. Three men had arrived from there, and on the 8th a Dominican schooner with twenty-one man, five women and four children arrived at Fort Piches all in a destitute condition. The captain, not having any boat, swam sahore. The inhabitants relieved their n-cessities and clothed thom. They came from 85 mara. No mention was made of the position of the

beiligerent forces in St. Domingo. ELOPEMENT LAST WEEK, -Open L. Breett, who bas resided in Frietol several years, and was enty age in the menufactory of the Brist of Fire Arn Compast, cloped with the wife of a very respectable cities at the town. Bresett deserted an affectionate act with the wife of a very respectable cities at the town. ble wife and four children, who are in Tauston, Mass-boar-ing with his brother, and the woman describe as is despect and devoted bushand and two young and

interesting children. She is very repetitive or nected in Bristel, and both of them were membered good standing of the Baptist Church, he particularly news a very active and useful member. [Prov. Pat. The Grassmorrans. - A settleman just from Lup-poses County, informs The County Inquire tak the grasshoppers for about 40 mies north of Austawere descending upon the corn fields and eating the up clear, but were not troubling the wheat the promised to yet id not less than 30 bushels to the sort (the year)